1. Bases its decision on reliable test data;
2. Determines "to a reasonable certainty, by the greater weight of the credible evidence," that no other remedial response would prevent the "inevitable" violation of the enforcement standard at the point of standards application;
3. Establishes the boundary and duration of the prohibition; and
4. Ensures that any prohibition is related to maintaining compliance with the enforcement standard at the point of standards application.

G. SITE-SPECIFIC RESPONSES: ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS

Regulatory agencies must respond immediately when an enforcement standard is attained or exceeded at any point of standards application. The Act specifies that once compliance with the enforcement standard at a point of standards application is achieved, the regulatory agency continues to be responsible for ensuring compliance with the preventive action limit at the same point of standards application.

If an enforcement standard is attained or exceeded, a regulatory agency must impose a prohibition on activities or practices which use or produce the substance, unless it is demonstrated to the regulatory agency that an alternative response will achieve compliance with the enforcement standard at the point of standards application. A parallel procedure is provided for certain waste disposal facilities [defined as those subject to subch. IV of ch. 144 or ch. 147, Stats.] in which the DNR is directed to require such site-specific remedial actions, including closure, as are necessary to achieve compliance with the enforcement standard at the point of standards application.

H. GROUNDWATER MONITORING

The DNR is required to cooperate with other agencies and the groundwater coordinating council in developing and operating a groundwater monitoring and sampling system. The monitoring system must include, at a minimum, the following five components:

1. Problem assessment monitoring, to detect substances in the groundwater and assess the significance of the concentrations of the detected substances;
2. Regulatory monitoring to determine if preventive action limits or enforcement standards are attained or exceeded;
3. At-risk monitoring, to define and sample at-risk potable wells in areas where substances have been detected in the groundwater;
4. Management practice monitoring, to develop management practices necessary to comply with ch. 160, Stats.; and
5. A plan for managing and coordinating the monitoring program and monitoring information among all regulatory agencies.